to death. But if this is a first forward step in an aggressive and a defiant policy—if Austria seeks to enter Sardinia as the armed spoetle of absolutism and of Ultramontane priesteraff; if she has taken up her oldworld mission of binding the bodies and coercing the minds and consciences of all human beings born in Staly, then the fact of her having been the first to the more this war will be no unimportant item in the Italy, then the fact of her having been the first to commence this war will be no unimportant item in the great indictment which will be pressed against her. But, whatever may be her ultimate intentions, she has by her precipitancy done the Emperor of the French the great good: Wherens, three days ago, all Europeicoked upon him as an Imperial robber, seeking occasion to let loose his prepared armies upon a penculoving neighbor, the world will see in this sudden start and in the hasty and unready preparations of Napoleon 111, some evidence that after all his menaces he had not intended to provoke the combat which Austria has now commenced.

now commenced.

The great question for us to consider, however, is not how Austria stands, or at what pace France hastens, or even how soon Sarstinia cas be overrue, but what is the position and policy of England. Lord Derby has said that, "If war breaks out, whatever be the consequence, our neutrality, as long as it may last, "must, to a certain extent, be an armed neutrality, which we be to the our part on that side whatever. "must, to a certain extent, be an armed neutrainy,
"enabling us to take our part on that side, whatever
it may be, which the honor, the interests, and the
"dignity of the country may indicate as best deserving
"our support." These words, coupled with others
bearing upon the occupation of the shores of the Adristic, tended to a scarcely ambiguous infimation that if
the events of the impending war should lead French
troops into the Lombards-Venetian Kingdom, England would appear as a combatant in the meller. We ven-tured to comment upon those words in a tone of re-monstrance. Now that the event appears more prob-able, and its preceding circumstances almost certain, we think it right to reiterate our protest against engasug England either by alliance, or menace, or guaran-ty, so as to draw her into this purely Continental quarrel. Surely we are not going to commit over again the faults committed by our fathers, and to burden ourselves with debts and obligations too great burden ourselves with debts and obligations too great. For ourselves our sens to bear in the pursuit of some chimerical notions as to what we should like to see occur among our neighbors. We say, at all risks, and at all events, keep Eng and out of this struggle between two dynastic Powers. What have we, a free constitutional people, to do with a struggle between two despots, one of whom represents the principles of absolute power and priestly dominion, and the other the despotism delegated by pure democracy? If it must be so, let them fight; no English statesman can suppose that by weakening each other they can become more dangerous to us.

From The London Daily News, April 23.

"I have not been defeated by the Coalition but by Liberal Ideas," said Napoleon, as in 1814 he succumbed to the might of the people of Europe, whom their sovereigns had called to arms in the name of liberty and with promises of constitutions. Once more in the history of this century the great battle of modern civilization, the contest between public opinion and material force, is about to be renewed on the grandest scale. With nothing to rely on but her armies, not during to meet her neighbors at the Council Board, Austral has madily but willfully deficed the maral power Austria has madly but willfully defied the moral power of Europe. After having represented singly of late years the abhorred principles of the Holy Alliance, she now, spurning the advice and over-riding the remonstrances of States greater and more powerful than herself, proceeds to carry them into a bloody execution.

The intelligence that Austria had sent an ultimatum The intelligence that Austria had sent an ultimatum to Sardinia was no sooner received in this capital, on Thursday, than it lest to the meeting of a Cabinet Council, and, on the same evening, the surprise and disapproval of the English Government was made known to Count Buol. The reply of the Austrian Emperor was not delayed. We believe we are fully entitled to describe it as a point blank refusal to reconsider the responsibility incurred in commencing war in the there to describe it as a point binar remain to reconstitute responsibility incurres in commencing war in the heart of Europe. Count Bnol, with formal professions of respect, nevertheless declares that his muster having taken his course will pursue it to the end. Thus impiously six years ago an Emperor and a Soldier, to whom Francis Joseph was but as the mushroom to the oak, set at nought the earnest pleadings room to the oak, set at nought the carness pecaning of disinterested friendship and plunged four nations in war, but died miscrably a few months afterward, broken hearted at the frustration of his plans. So may all perish who build schemes for their own aggrandizement on the ruins of the peace or liberty of their fellow

men.

The consequences of the Austrian declaration are rapidly unfolding themselves. It is not easy, and it will every day become more difficult, to obtain accurate detailed information of the movements of the French troops massed at the foot of the Alps. The Moniteur, yesterday, mentioned for the first time the existence of such troops, but did so in a manner which would be unmeaning and morally injurious to the French Government, unless it were intended to the French Government, unless it were intended to employ them to prevent the execusion of the announced designs of Austria. A later telegram from Paris informs us, as from an official source, that a general amovement of the French forces has taken place, on the entire Fiedmontess frontier. If the aid of the Emperor of the French has been invoked by Sandinia, nothing harders him from pouring in troops into Piedmont over the Alpine passes or by Getoa. Perhaps while we write the squadrons and battations are moving solemnly and the grandest scenery in nature, in the brightness of this starry night. If there is, indeed, no chance of preserving peace, if without their aid the no chance of preserving peace, if without their aid the little Sardinian army is, as we are told, to be "crust ed," and with it the head and heart of Italy, then w cannot bring ourselves to share the sentiments of some among us who "hope that Louis" "Napoleon will not make a hasty rush to

"Napoleon will not make a hasty rush to
"take up the glove which has been so rashly thrown
"down." It is a question of hours, and the powerful ally of Sardinia cannot advance too rapidly.

We perceive it has been calculated that the Austrian
General, by a rapid march, which, with the enormous
forces at his disposal would virtually be unresisted,
might reach Turin on the third day after crossing the Themo, and there dictate the conditions on which the kingdom of Sardinia could be permitted to exist. We believe that this calculation involves several errors. Unprotected as Turm is by any places of military strength, it is not likely that the Piedmontese Governstrength, it is not likely that the Piedmontese Government will make the independence of the kingdom dependent on the safety of the capital. The Piedmontese are well aware that great sacrifices may be demanded of the m, and are prepared to meet them with fortitude. Should the removal of the seat of government to Genoa appear desirable for military reasons, it could be effected instantly, and then the Austrians would have nothing to gain by advancing on Turin. We hear much of the technical skill of the Austrian staff, but, on the other band, it may be assumed that the Piedmontese General knows something of the art of war, and he will doubtless employ every resource to gain time and save his troops until the French reserves can Frome up. We do not stall expect that his forces will because and save in story.

Jeome up. We do not at all expect that his forces will be crushed before aid can arrive. It is, indeed, far from certain that the Austrian General would precipitate himself engerly upon Turin. He knows that he will have to reckon with a great power having full command of the Mediterranean, and able at a few hours' notice to embark a large army at Toulon, and there it is to General whence it night advance upon his

command of the Medicinane, and at Toulon, and throw it into Genoa, whence it might advance upon his line of communication; or should the Duchies declare for Austria, into the port of Spezzia, within four days march of Piacenza. Should the Produontese fall back in the direction of the Apennines, they would have the advantage of operating in a country peculiarly capable of defense, and also that of hastening their junction with French supports arriving by the coast.

While awaiting the result of these opposite movemen's, one reflection forces itself upon the mind with peculiar force. It is the insertiable nature of the principles of our foreign policy. Here is a small power, Sardinia, which, for ten years, has placed herself by our side with a confidence and affection which, at times, have been touching, confronted in arms by a deadly foe of three times her strength. We are sorry for her, very serry; but we cannot help her. We should recreat to see her undependence gone, her Chamshould recreat to see her undependence gone to the see the undependence gone to the second recreation of t for her, very serry; but we cannot help her. We should regret to see her undependence gone, her Chambers closed, her free press put under censorship, still we cannot interfere. We find comfort, however, in the cannot interfere. We find comfort, however, in the thought that we are sacrificing our feelings to a high principle of duty and policy, when all at once some warm expression let fail by a too-eloquent Minister, or the stray sentence of an inspired journalist, recalls us to the fact that in reality we are hastening into this very war, and taking up a position of active hostility to the very State which we profess or desire to detend. We protest once more, in the name of our countrymen, that, as we do not fight for Sardinia and freedom now, we will not be betrayed into fighting for absolutism in Lombardy and Venice six months hence. If Austria had not lost her treaty rights in those countries by the we will not be betrayed into fighting for absolutist Lombardy and Venice six months hence. If Au-had not lost her treaty rights in those countries by had not lost her treaty rights in those countries by the flagrant violations of public law which we expessed yesterday, she has, at all events, committed them now to the chances of war. By those chances she must abide. If the Italians, aided by France, can expel the Austrians from the country, by all means let them do so. We profess to be neutral—we must be honestly neutral. This is a matter which electors should look to next week, and mention to the members they send to Parliament.

Dispatches received at the French Legation in Washington confirm the report of strong words having passed at Paris between Lord Cowley and Count Walewski, relative to the course pursued by the English Cabinet. Napoleon thinks the English Cabinet has proved false to the professed entente cordiale, and expresses confidence that the English people will never assetion the subjugation of Italy by Austria. The approaching elections for Parliament, he thinks, will

prove the correctness of his judgment. Icoland has suffered from all the severity of wha

they call there a "strong winter." A letter from that island, dated April 6, says:

"The last two mouths' frightful season, with the frost and enormous masses of snow, make the peasants in want of food for their horses, and I am afraid a very great number of them will die by famins, and the people themselves be badly off for food."

The Danubian principalities are suffering from a dis-

astrous hundred crisis.

The St. Paul, a Hans vessel, with 300 Chinese on board, has drifted on the chiffs of the Louisian group of islands on the South-East coast of New Guinea, and all passengers were murdered by the natives, with the

exception of one.

The submarine telegraph between London and Ham The submarine telegraph between London and Hamburg has been in operation since April 1, 1859, at the rate of \$2 per twenty words. That between Suez and Aden will be shortly laid down in the Red Sea, under the direction of Mr. Siemens of Berlin. A scientific expedition for Greenland will start from Dundas; one from Sweden, Dennark and Nerway, for China and Japan during the Summer.

FROM St. DOMINGO.-We are informed by Capt. English, of schooner Frances, arrived at this port on Saturday, that it was reported at Port-au-Plate that the Dominican Government has negotiated with an American Company to work the gold mines of that

THE TRANSIT QUESTION SETTLED .- The filling up of San Juan harbor is regarded as settling the Transit difficulties, and has given Mons. Belly his gruel by closing up the outlet of his canal.

SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER.

ARREST OF THE HUSBAND ON SUSPICION. Shortly after day break on Saturday morning, Officer Egan, of the First Precipct, then on duty, corner of Rector and Greenwich streets, was approached by James Murray, who said that his (Murray's) wife was then lying in the rear-yard of No. 67 Greenwich street, in a dying condition. The two at once proceeded to the spot and there found Mrs. Murray prostrate on her back, with a deep gash on her head, and in an insensible condition. Murray, on his being

questioned in relation to the matter, said that h

wife was an intemperate woman; that he returned

home about nine o'clock the previous evening and

looked through the house for her but could not find her. According to his story, he did not again see his wife till a few minutes before informing the officer that she was in the yard. Murray seemed to take the natter very coolly, and said his belief was that his wife had fallen from the roof or the third-story window of their spartments to the pavement beneath. Dr. Van Lier was called to see Mrs. Murray, after which she was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and placed under the care of House-Surgeon Quinby. Her condition being considered extremely critical, Coroner Jackman was notified to take her ante-mortem examination, but on reaching the Hospital she was unable to utter but a few inconcrent sentences, which threw no light whatever upon the manner in which her injuries were received. Mrs. Murray continued to fail, and died late the following

night. Dr. Quimby made a post mortem examination of the body yesterday afternoon, and found a compound fracture of the skull, fracture of the sacrum, rupture of the kidneys, and extensive laceration of the gluteal muscles, which injuries, with others discovered, were sufficient to cause death. Murray, who was arrested at the time by Officer Egan, is in prison, awaiting the result of the inquisition.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Jackman was busily engaged in summoning the witnesses in the case, and this morning at 9 o'clock he will commence the in-

quest at the Hospital. Murray and his wife were natives of Ireland, and both of intemperate habits. It is alleged that when intoxicated, Murray was in the habit of abusing and beating her. As far as at present appears, there is no proof that the accused threw his wife from the window, but the evidence to be adduced may more fully explain the affair.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Monday, May 9. New York Magdalen Society.—At the Asylum, Eighty-eighth ttreet, at Holinek, a. m. Union Theological Seminary—In the Mercer street Presbyte-dan Church, at 7½ o'clock, p. m. American Securate's Friend Society—Presbyterian Church, Somer Fourteenth street and Second avenue, at 7½ o'clock, p. m. The Anniversary of the Universalist Sunday Schools of New York and vicinity will be held on Wednesday afternoon, May 11 at 25 o'clock, in Dr. Chapin's Church.

CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Lord delivers his lecture this evening at Clinton Hall, on Cranmer and the English Reformation.

Prof. Gueyt's lectures on Physical Geography will hereafter be given at 31 o'clock p. m., on Mondays, Fuesdays and Wednesdays, in the Hall of the Historical Society, corner of Second and Eleventh streets.

AMUSEMENTS .- Niblo's Garden .- The engagement of Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne, concluded on Saturday evening, and to-night, for the first time, will be presented the operatic drama of "Rob Roy." Mr. Eddy has spared no expense to present this remantic play to the public with all the accessories requisite to give it its best effect. Miss Lucy Escott has been engaged to personate "Diana Vernon," and her fine musical abilities cannot fail to contribute much to the success of the play. Mr. Miranda, the tenor, undertakes the character of "Francis Osbaldiston." Mr. Eddy is "Rob Roy," Mr. Harry Pearson is the Baillie," and Mr. W. Davidge is "Major Galbraith," so that with Madame Ponisi as "Helen McGregor," we may confidently expect the piece to be well acted.

Laura Krene's Theater .- "The Midsummer Night's Dream" is arnounced for every night this week, and we see no reason to doubt that its popularity will keep it on the stage for some time longer.

Wallack's Theater .- The engagement of the veteran Wallack draws to a close. For a hundred and thirty consecutive nights has this glorious actor delighted the town this season, and has richly earned a respite from labor, for recuperation at the sea-shore This week is the last one of his acting for the present. for on Saturday night he takes his efficient shoulde from the wheel. To-night is given the drama of "Charles XII.," in which Mr. Wallack will give his admirable personation of "Adam Brock," and in which Messrs. Brougham, Walcot, Dyott, Bangs and Miss Gannon will also appear. The drams will be preceded by the elegant comedy of "A Morning Call," with Mr. Lester and Mrs. Hoey in the characters; and Messrs. Brougham and Walcot do "Box

and Cox' as the afterpiece.

Metropolitan Theater.-This is the last week at this house of Miss J. M. Davenport, who has done more during her present engagement to take her proper position in the estimation of the metropolitan public as an actress of the highest abilities, than ever she achieved before. To-night she appears in Medea," and as Mrs. Mildmay in "Still Waters Run Deep."

In the latter play a gentleman named H. Copland made his first appearance on Saturday night as Capt. Hawkesley, with a success so decided as to be rather unusual. He is a gentleman of fine appearance, an admirable elocutionist, and was fully up to the rather moderate requirements of the part in which he made his first appearance. If Mr Copland fulfills the promise of his first night he will achieve a first position on the New-York stage.

Miss Viela Crocker also made a first appearance Saturday night as Creusa, in "Medea," but did not make a wonderful sensation, the character being evidently unsuited to her present capacities. A number of novel attractions are announced, and

will be produced in due course of time.

Bowery Theater .- Miss Sallie St. Clair has been reengaged for this week. This evening are given "Flowers of the Forest," "The Swiss Swains,"

National Theater .- To-night will be given for the

first time, a dramatized version of The Ledger story | that means be able to support themselves, and of "The Hidden Hand." It is by Mr. G. L. Aiken. A remantic drama of "Amalderae" will also be acted.

American Museum .- The "Irish Cousin" will be played for three nights only. On the other nights the drama of "Jesse Vere."

Wood's Minstrels.-The new spectacle called the "Genii of the Lake," has been very successful at this house, and will be repeated every night this week. A fine programme of singing and dancing will also be given every evening.

Beyant's Minstrels .- The new "Shylock" burreque is to be enacted as a leading feature at every performance this week.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES FOR JAPAN. - The splendid clipper-ship Surprise, Capt. Randlett, sailed for Hong Kong, China, on Saturday afternoon, from Pier No. 26 East River. Among her passengers were the Rev. Richard J. Walsh and wife, the Rev. S. B. Brown and wife, the Rev. G. Verbeck and wife, Dr. S. B. Simmons and wife, Mr. Francis Hall, Mr. Geery, two Misses Brown Miss Adrian and Master Brown, missionaries to Japan, sent out under the auspices of the Reformed Dutch Church. Prior to the sailing of the vessel, the missionaries and their friends assembled in the cabin, where Chancellor Ferris made a brief but forcible address. The Rev. Dr. Porter of Williamsburgh offered up a prayer, and the exercises closed by singing the Doxology. Precisely at I o'clock the steam-tag Oliver M. Pettit took the Surprise in tow, and proceeded down the hay. As the vessel left her berth the large number of spectators gave three hearty cheers, which were responded to from the quarter deck of the ship by the waving of handkerchiefs and a salute of artillery. On Thursday evening last the missionaries were entertained at the house of Mrs. D. J. Steward, No. 150 Fifth avenue. On that occasion Chancellor Ferris, the Rev. Dr. Hutton, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and the Rev. Dr. Wood, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, took part in the pro-

Almost a Collision.—A large number of persons were assembled upon the dock at Poughkeepsie on Friday morning, about 15 minutes to 12 o'clock, waiting the arrival of the day boats to Albany, the Armenia and Metamora. Both were in sight, rapidly appreaching the dock. Neither would give way to the ther, and as they neared the dock a collision appeared inevitable. Both considered that they had the right to the dock-the Armenia, because she must catch the Western train, and the Metamora, because it was flood time, so that she would be compelled to land forward. The excitement was great as the boats appeared to rush upon each other, when the bows of the Metamora glided between the bows of the Armenia and the dock, thus boldly winning the landing, at the rick of a collision. The Armenia might easily have punished the Metamora for her temerity by crushing her against the dock, but chose to admire the little boat's bravery, and gallantly to back water.

After the Armenia had backed from the Metamora, the tide, which was running up very strong, drifted her between the Call Rock and the dock, and it was with great difficulty that she escaped without receiving serious damage.

In a few moments she edged up to the barge Exchange and hugged her in a rough embrace. Then starting forward toward the side of the dock, she struck a three-inch oak plank, sliced it in two, again backed, and without further trouble landed at the

Two Sailors Charged with Attempting to BURN & SHIP .- The Prussian bark Amanda, Capt. Runge, arrived at this port from Uckermunde, a few days ago, and hauled into one of the docks near the Battery. Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, two of the sailors named Adolph Klunter and Fred'k. Goetsche, who had been very turbulent and mutinous on the passage, knocked loudly at the cabin door, and threatened to kill the Captain and mate if they did not instantly admit them. The inmates of the cabin leaped out of their berths and ran for their arms, when the two sailors, armed with knives, burst through the cabin window, and attempted to stab their officers. The latter, however, succeeded in getting out of their reach, when the two mutineers seizing a large grindstone, broke in the state-room door, and rushed in with the determination to take their lives; but the captain and mate had escaped through a rear door,

and got upon the pier, where they shouted for help. Officer Thompson of the First Ward, hearing the alarm, ran to the spet, and ascertaining the nature of the difficulty, boarded the vessel and arrested the mutineers. It was then discovered that they had set the cabin on fire, by putting a torch under one of the beds. As the officers and crew of the vessel slept on board, it is believed that Klunter and Goetsche designed to murder the captain and mate, and burn the ship and the remainder of the crew. But for the prompt discovery of the fire, the vessel would soon have been enveloped in flames. The prisoners were subsequently committed to the Tombs by Justice

Bony Found in the Hupson.-The mud-machine at the Nine Mile Tree, in the Hudson River, brought up the body of a man. It is supposed to be that of a can who was drowned from off the steamer New World, about two weeks ago. He is about five feet three inches high, with dark-brown curly hair and round features, a good set of teeth, and is from twenty to twenty-five years of age. The clothing consister of a brown freck coat, dark pantaloons, gray woolen undershirt, and calf boots. Verdict, "Found

CORONER'S INQUEST .- On Wednesday morning, Coroner Griffin of Sing Sing held an inquest upon the body of Ollmer Gehle, who was killed the night previous by being struck by the engine of the down ex-It was proved that he had just crossed the rack with a team, and that afterward backing, the train struck the wagon, breaking it to pieces, killing one of the horses, and injuring Gehle so seriously that he died in about four hours. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and exonerated the company from all blame.

QUICK WORK .- Officer Brackett of the Twentysixth Precinct, about daylight on Saturday morning, arrested a man named Phillip Erhart, a jeweler, residing at No. 76 First street, who was complained of on Thursday last by his wife Elwara for beating herself, grandmother, and others, residing in the same couse. She stated that her husband was a very lazy mas, and refused to work, or rise until a very late hour of the morning; and that on Thursday morning when she expostulated with him for not getting up in season, he beat her, and assaulted other inmates of the house for interfering. When taken to the City-Hall Court the accused demanded a bearing at once. As the Judge was at the Special Sessions, Erhart was sent down thither, where he was clapped into the cage, tried, convicted and remanded for sentence; the arrest, trial and conviction occurring in less than

SEWING GIRLS COMPLAINING AGAINST A CHARI-TABLE INSTITUTION .- A man named Thompson, who s in some way connected with the American Industrial Association, organized for the purpose of assisting the unemployed poor, appeared before Justice Quackenbush on Saturday to answer a charge made by two young girls, named Ann Statt and Mary Bower, who complained that they were unable to ob-tain a small amount due them by that Association. The statement made by them is that they commenced work in this institution some five weeks since, each one purchasing a sewing machine with the understanding that one dollar a week was to be deducted from their wages toward its payment, and 25 cents per week room rent, the balance of their earnings to be paid them at the end of each week. The girls went to work under the impression that they would be able to earn from \$1 to \$0 per week, and by eventually own a sewing machine.

The following is the amount of one of the largest bills made by one of the girls from April 6 to the 16th, as appears from her pass-book, upon which she is credited to 45 dozen pairs of overalls \$2 061; debtor to rent of room, &c., 50c.; cash toward machine, 50c.; balance paid, \$1 '6j.

The girls complained that they were furnished with

work only part of the time, and became satisfied that the time for becoming the owner of a sewing machine was far distant. On the week ending April 30, Ann received 85 cents over and above the 25 cents deducted for room rent. Last week's wages was refused on the ground that some of their work was not satisfactory to the storekeepers. Mr. Thompson went into a long explanation of the workings of the institution, and the benefits arising from it, but failed to convince the Judge that the girls were not entitled to their wages, and the amount paid on the machines. He accordingly advised the girls to go to the bookkeeper, and, if he did not pay them in full, to call on Tuesday morning, when he would take further action in the

Stephen H. Branch makes a last appeal to the generosity of his fellow-citizens in the following card:

Stephen II. Branch makes a inst appear to the generosity of his fellow-citizens in the following card:

TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW YORK.

I had a sunny childhood, and merry boyhood, and brilliant prospects in early manhood. While I waited by my lather's and mether's side, and heard their fervent tones, and roved in the values and grows and pastures, and surveyed the flocks and bords, and stipper over the cottage green, and rivaled the bugle in my lauthing pastimes, and meaddered rawy pulse and streams and enjoyed the meadows, and the horse of the meadows, and the massic of the rivulets, and the forgrance of the foliage, and the poirts of the firmament, and traversed the shores and meads and hills, and scaled projecting cliffs that defied the occan's writch, and gared with found delight on the whiterness of waters, and descended to the blanking plains, and indicates of waters, and descended to the blanking plains, and indicate in the whiterness of waters, and descended to the blanking plains, and tolled in my college closiste ever my Raman and Greeian classics and Arabian mathematics, in the aleut hours of night—in those haleyon days? was very happy, and dreamed of wealth and fame, to bless me in life's meridian and gift my descent to earth's dark caveran, until the glorious resurrection. But my kindred nearly all are gone, and I linger here in pain and penury, with prison illustrations as my last resource, and with the bleakest views before my declining vision. All I crave is food enough to bind my sout and form in aware commandion, until the heaves bears my ocree to its tranquil home beneath my native violets and willows and benigmant stars. And if there are those who might sigh or weep over my demose, or give fifty cents toward the erection of a monument to my sacred memory after I have died from starvation. I implore them to attend my Blackwell's Island Lecture at Hym Chapel tonight, and thus give me bress instead of a pain and disanal stone which killed poor Stephen of eld, and cannot mosciah the body in life or

THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE. To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sir: My attention has been directed to an article in your edition of this morning, which reflects rather se-verely upon me in relation to the action of myself at the late meeting of the Board of Ten Governors.

late meeting of the Board of Ten Governors.

Permit me to correct the erroneous impressions which such an article and the report of the action of the Board might create; and kere, I may say, it is not my intention to engage in a newspaper controversy. have committed no act other than what in the conscienischarge of my duty to the public I conceived to

tions discharge of my duty to the public I coaceived to be right.

The political equilibrium is sustained; the transfer of wardens does not destroy the principle upon which the Board have ever acted in their appointments.

Mi. Craste, who was appointed Warden at Randall's Island, was for one time a member of the American party; was in the convention which nominated, and labored hard to secure a union on Mr. Haws. Mr. C. is now a member of the Republican Party, and was an active supporter of Fremont, in 1856. Mr. C. P. Degreck, appointed as Warden of the Alms House, is an active Republican, and, for more than ten years, has been agent for the German Society in this city.

The transfer of Messis. Keen, Anderson and Marshall, I have been assured was, and is, perfectly satisfactory to those gentlemen. The removal of Col. Stearns was suggested before I became a member of the Board, and I am only responsible as furthering the resolution. With the transfer of the Democrats holding positions as Wardens &c., neither myself nor colleagues

tions as Wardens &c., peither myself nor colle are responsible, inasmuch as they are strictly party-men, and the Democratic members must alone assume

the responsibility of their transfer.

Your article also says that much dissatisfaction is expressed by the German Republicans as to my course. In answer, it is only necessary to refer you to the editorial in The Alend Zeitung of Wednesday vening the leading Republican German journal grity of the Board endeavored to show, and chi and celleagues with having gone over to is. Demo-

Sir, I spure such a charge, and treat it with the con-

tempt it deserves.

Men who have held official positions for ten or twelve years, must give way to new and rising men; and the only hope of success for the Republican Party is a distribution of the patronage among its entire members.
Respectfully, CHS. BRUENINGHAUSEN.
New-York, May 6, 1859.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL -- Weekly report to May 6.

EM-TORK HOSPITAL	***************************************	Medical	
Remaining on April 29		MA	995
Admitted to May 6		10	38
hischarged, cured, or relieved.	27	11	38
Died		2	- 5
temaining at date	139	81	229
Mules			190
Females	*******		30

Pier No. 4 East River, by Coroner O'Keefe, on the body of an unknown man about 6 years of age, who was found floating in the dock. There were no marks of violence viable. The Jury rendered a verdict of death by drowning. The body apparently had been in the water two months or more. Decessed was about give feet eight inches in highly with brown hair, but no whiskers. five feet eight inches in hight, with proven man, but no winsket, He was drissed in mixed satinet pairts, dark mixed knit jacket, check shirt, extronunder shirt, black neck tie, blue overalls, thick shore and blue extron weeks. Four pennices were found in his pecket. The remains were conveyed to the Bellevise deadhouse, foct of Twenty-slath-street, East River, where they can be seen for a few hours only.

FATAL CASUALTY.-Coroner Schirmer held an in-FATAL CASTALTY.—Coroner Schirmer held 8h lif-quest at No. 73 West Fortisch street on the body of Johann Was ker, a German 70 years of age, who died from injuries see-dentility received. Mr. Wacker kept a cane manufactory, and having polinhed a large number of waiking sticks, was engaged in securing them to a beard or plank naived above its house to some heavy timbers. While thus employed, the plank gave way, and falling on the back of his neck, knocked him to the ground. He was taken up insensible, and all efforts to restors him to con-sciouscess were unwailing, as death emoned some hours after the injuries were received.

INQUEST.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest on Saturday, at the New York Hospital, upon the body of James Augustus Guybert, a resident of Brooklyn, who died on Friday might from the effects of a fall from the fourth stery of No. 29 Pell street, received on the 20th alt. A verdict of "Accelental death" was rendered.

A LITTLE GIRL ARRESTED FOR PASSING COUNTER-A LITTLE GIRL ARRESTED FOR PASSING COUNTER-FRIT MONEY.—Mary Ann Geritty, a little girl nine years of age, was arrested on Saturday evening for passing a counterfoit #5 bill, so the Hudson County Bank of Jersey City, at the grocery, No. 44 Greenwich Street. After passing the bill, she returned with another of the same kind, when she was arrested. She stated that her mother gave her the money to peas, whereupon her mother was also arrested. The woman stated that she re-ceived the mothey from a Spring street marketman, but as she declined giving his mane, Justice Kelly committed her for trial, and sent the child to the House of Refoge.

ERRATA.-Alexander Mochie, an Italian, was re ERRATA.—Ackander brothle, an italian, was to-ported, in our issue of Saturday, to have died under circum-stances which led the Corner to behave that his death was the result of violence. The report was an error, Mr. Monhie better still alive and well. The dead individual is James Denver, and his death was the result of a fall while in a fit. The error in the name criginated at the Hospital. The decessed resided in Con-nections, where he worked in a cotton factory.

GURNEY'S NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, first block below the New York Hotel. Photographs, Daguerre-stypes, Ministures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

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hand every variety of Tras for Groeers and Tes-Designs and private families. Souchong, Ooloog and Young Hyson from 25c, to 40c, Guspowder and Imperial from 25c, to 40c. All other qualities equally low. Also, three-pound boxes good Family Tray for \$\psi\$1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between P-sri and Roosevule-siz. [Advertisement.]

The Anniversaries will being many strangers to the city, not a few of whom will visit the Purkyological Casisky of Fowler & Walls, No. 300 Broadway, just above the Park, and also scene a deliceration of their dispositions, defects, talents, proper occupation, and how to cultivate and make the most of themselves.

[Advertisement] R T. WILDE & Co. have this Spring brought, as it were, into one focus, everything that foreign fashion could supply or blone taste suggest, in Milleney, The Boxskys, Explained Series, Leventro Cofffeetes, new Rismons, exquisite Flowers, &c., &c., introduced by the firm this season, challenge someration, by the delicacy, charteness and beauty, while the cutrome reasonableness of the prices excites go neral surprise.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CASE OF JAMES GLASS

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—May 7—Before Judge Davisa.

The Court-room was crowded with spectators this norning, in anticipation of a verdict in the case of lames Glass, and that sentences would be passed on the criminals convicted during the present term.

The Jury came in at 104 o'clock and received further estruction from the Judge, in relation to the value of estimony given by accomplices, after which they

At noon, the prisoners who had been convicted during the term, were brought into Court for sen-tence. Judges Allen, Pratt, Ingraham, Russel, and Davies, occupied the Bench.

QUIMBO APPO, THE CHINAMAN, SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

Quimbo Appo, the young Chinaman, w convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mary F. Fletcher, in Oliver street, by stabbing her with a dirk-kmfe, was arraigned, and, on being interrogated by the Clerk why judgment should not be pronounced on him according to law, said: "That day I came to supper, and I have not got no supper. All those woman in the house was drunk. One woman called me a China nigger, and said I have no right to scold my wife. I told them to get out of my house. Another woman catched held of my head; another beat me on the floor; and another took a small iron and beat me on the arm. They all beat me. I had some blood on my mouth." Judge-Quimbo Appo, you were indicted by the

Grand Jury for the murder of Mary F. Fietcher. To that indictment you pleaded not guilty, and put yourself on a Jury of your country for trial; that Jury has carefully considered the testimony and found you guilty of the crime with which you were charged. Mrs Fletcher had been very kind to you; when you came bome and found no dinner ready, she very kindly gave you and your wife a dinner at her own table. You returned again in the evening and took her life. There is no justification for the crime which you have committed. You took the life of a female in the absence of any male protector in the house The Jury, doubtless, regarding your helpless condition-that you were a stranger in a strange land, and had no friends to stand by you in this, your hour of necessity-recommend you to the mercy of the Court. This Court is not the tribunal to which you can appeal for mercy-it has no discretion but to pronounce that judgment which the law has fixed to the crime of which you have been found guilty by the Jury. and if you desire any alleviation from that verdict, the Executive of the State is the only source to which you can apply. It becomes, therefore, my duty to pronounce upon you the sentence which the law commands. It is that you be taken to the City Prison, and be there confined till Saturday, the 2d of July next, and on that day, between 9 o clock in the forenoon and 5 o clock in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may God, through the merits of His Son, have mercy on your soul. The death warrant was read by the Clerk, and the

prisoner, who seemed struggling with inward eme tion, was conducted back to his seat. SENTENCE OF JEAN BOSQUET, THE MURDERER.

Jean Bosquet, the ugly looking Italian, yelipt the man-monkey," was arraigned for sentence on a plea of manslaughter in the first degree, for killing Maltino

In answer to the Clerk, he said he had nothing to say why judgment should not be pronounced upon

him.

The Judge—Jean Bosquet, you were indicted for the crime of murder, in taking the life of Maltino de Santes. The District-Attorney, on your arraignment, by the advice of the Court and upon the alleged ground that seme doubt existed as to your sanity at the time of the commission of this crime, received from you, a plea of manishaughter in the first degree. The circumstance disclosed, after you were conflued in the City Prison, of a violent and brutal attack upon one of your fellow-prisoners, satisfy the Court that it is its duty to sentence you for the longest term which the duty to sentence you for the longest term which the statute allows for the crime of which you pleaded guilly. The sentence of the Court, therefore, is, that you be confined in the State Prison at hard labor during the term of your natural life.

SENTENCE OF MICHAEL FLYNN FOR MAN-SLAUGHTER.

Michael Flynn, who was convicted of manslaughte in the first degree, for stabbing Freeman Cutting in Roosevelt street, was next arraigned.

In reply to the usual interrogatory of the clerk, the prisoner said:

"I am placed here for the crime of manslaughter.
I am innocent in the sight of God of having any intention of taking that man's life. He treated me in a cruel and brutal manner; and the Court and any other gentleman in this Court, would have acted as I did. I stand here condemned for protecting my own life in my own house."
The Judge. - Michael Flynn, by the verdict of the

slaughter in the first degree. Such a verdiet authorizes the Court to imprison you for the term of your natural life, or for a lesser term. The Court has not been unmindful of the circumstances to which you been unmindful of the circumstances to which you have alluded. Though not a justification of the crime which you have committed, it may act as an alleviation of the punishment. The taking of a human life is a serious thing. Where it is taken with a premediated design, the life of the person so taking it is forfeited. Considering the circumstances of your case, the Court is satisfied that the ends of public justice will be served by a mitigation of your punishment. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the State Prison at hard labor for the term of ten years.

THE ELM STREET MURDER—SENTENCES OF 1975.

THE ELM STREET MURDER-SENTENCES OF JOHN GLASS AND JAMES HIGGINS.

John Glass, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, for killing William Decker, in Elm street, on the 25th of January last, was arraigned, and the usual question was put to him by Mr. Vandervoort. He replied in a loud bold voice: What I am now going to say is truth-State's

evidence or no State's evidence. I stand here with my hands unstained with either one of those murders. That's all."

The Jungk.—John Glass, you were indicted for the murder of William Decker at No. 21 Elm street, in this city. Upon the trial of that indictment the jury found you guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The Court, from information which it has received since your trial, is tot only satisfied that you were not guilty of the crime of murder, but that the vendet of the jury in that regard was strictly correct. It appeared on your trial, and on the trial of the others connected with the same transaction, that you, with three or four others, were evegaged in a most disreputable riot—guilty of breaches of the peace, and which alleged riot resulted in the killing of the The Jungs-John Glass, you were indicted for the and which alleged riot resulted in the killing of the heads of two families. Two lives were lost and others imperilled by that riot. The Court thinks, under the circumstances, that the ends of justice will be suffi-ciently answered by not meting out to you the utmost penalty of the law, as the case at first seemed to war-rant. The sentence of the Court is, that you be con-fined in the State Prison at hard labor for the term of

twenty years.

James Higgins on being arraigned for sentence

I had nothing to do with the taking of the lives of

"I had nothing to de with the taking of the lives of those two men."

The Judge—You will remember that you were indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder of William Decker. Upon that indictment you were tried, and the Jury, after hearing the testimony, found that you were not guilty of the crime of murder, but guilty of manslanghter in the first degree, and recommended you to the mercy of the Cout. I have but the same remark to make which I did in the case of Glass—that you were all engaged in fearful riot, which resulted in the death of two men—beads of families, who were guilty of violating no law. The evidence in a subsequent case, to which I think proper to allude, satisfies ne that you did not actually take the life of the deceaser. But you was one of the principal actors in the riot, and the law holds you responsible. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the State Prison at hard labor for twenty years.

SENTENCE OF PFROMER.

SENTENCE OF PFROMER. John D. Pfromer, convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, for killing Charles F. Sturges, who had assaulted him in his coffee and cake saloon in the Bow-

Mr. Henry L. Clinton stated that he had been waited any, Henry L. Candon upon by a large number of German citizens who requested him to make efforts to procure a new trial for the prisoner. He, therefore, asked for a postponethe prisoner. He, therefore, asked for a postpone-ment of sentence until the bill of exceptions, which he had served on the District-Attorney, could be argued. The District-Attorney said the prisoner could be sea-

tenced to remain in the City Prison until the bill of ax-

tenced to remain in the City Prison until the bill of axceptions was settled.

The Judge said the case could be brought before the General Term this mouth, and he did not see why the business of this Court should not be completed.

Pfromer was then called up, and stated that he killed the man in self defense, and that the man came late the kitchen to lick him.

The Judge—The Court is disposed to listen to the recommendation of mercy, but while the law will be administered with mercy, justice must be done. The sentence is that you be confined in the State Prison as hard labor for four years.

JO COBURN SENT TO STATE PRISON-A SCENE IN COURT.

Joseph Coburn, who pleaded guilty to an assault on Officer Davidson with intent to do bodily harm, made the following reply to the Clerk's question: "All I got to say is that I was drunk when the ocurrence took place; the officer first commeaced the

The Judge-You were indicted by the Grand Jury

The Judge—You were indicted by the Grand Jury for an assault with intent to kill Samuel Davidson, as efficer of the Metropolitan Police, on the 12th of December last. Since your plea other persons have been tried for that offense, and the Court would have been glad if the evidence had shown that you were as guitless as they. This officer did no more than his duty in requesting you to keep the peace. A legal authorhently has said, "In these cases it is a very high contempt of the laws for a person to execute his revenge against those who have in no way offended him, but by doing their duty, and he cannot come off hy alleging that what he did was in a sudden affray." For the sake of those who are bound to you by sacred ties, the Court would be glad to impose a lighter sentence, but you must be imprisoned at hard labor in the State Prison for three years.

A shrill scream from the voice of a woman startled all in the Court room, as the last words of the sentence were spoken. It came from a woman—a relative of the prisoner, who sat with another woman and a little boy, near the Clerk's desk. Both of the women weps andibly, and the scene was of the most painful description.

tion.

prisoners were removed by the Sheriff, and as Scription. the crowd poured out of the Court room the Judge an-nounced that in the case of Wood, Eddy & Co., in-dicted for violations of the lottery laws, he would make an order sending the indictment back to the Sessions

CASE OF JAMES GLASS At 4 o'clock p. m. the Judge sent for the Jury, who had been deliberating twenty-five hours, and the foreman stated that the Jury had not yet been able to

The Judge expressed his willingness to give the Jury further instructions if it needed them; but none of the jurors asked any, and the Court ordered them to

retire again
SUNDAY, May 8.—At a late hour to-night the Jury
was still deliberating without any sign of coming to an
agreement. It is rumored that they stand eleven in
favor of conviction and one opposed.

THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP.
SUFREME COURT—Special. Term—May 7.—Before Judge
ALLEN.
The People, ex rel. Geo. W. Morton, agt. Daniel F. Tiemana.
The writ of alternative mandamus to compel the
Mayor to countersign the warrants for the payment of
Morton's salary as City Inspector during the months
of January and February, 1859, came up for a hearing
to-day.

Ex-Judge Edmonds appeared for Mr. Morton, and the Hon. John McKeon for the Mayor.
After the argument, the case was submitted to the
Judge, who reserved his decision
Ex-Judge Edmonds submitted the following points in

Ex. Judge Edmonds submitted the following pointers behalf of the plaintiff:

1. The relator is City inspector de facto, and holds over, although his term has expired (i.R. S., 117, § 12).

1. Such are the provisions of the Revised Statutes.

2. There is no vacancy. The Constitution (Art. 10, § 8), gives the Legislature power to declare what are vacancies. The Legislature has so declared, omitting expiration of term (i.R. S., 122, § 33, 44). It refused to include expiration (Reviser's Note, 3 & S., 35 Ed., 442).

3d Ed., 442). 3. The old Charters of the City, not repealed, are to the me

4. The Charter of 1357 continues him in office.
5. The constituted authorities of the city have declared him is flice.

6. Necessity demands that he should hold over. The office has a deputy, and if it had, he could act only in case of vacancy, and

7. The rule of common law is that in such case the party must

II. The act of the Mayor in countersigning the warrant is minterial, and not judicial.

1. The presentation of the vouchers is merely to show the That is directory merely.

2. That is directory merely.
3. The ordinance estimate overrule the statute.
4. If the Mayor has judicial power, so has the Clerk, the Chamberlain and the Bank.
5. The power of adjudging is given to the Finance Department slove. There is no appeal from that to the Mayor. For the Mayor to judge is usurpation.
6. Cognate cases are the Clerk's keeping the seal and signing establishing.

Such is the principle of the authorities.
 Such is the principle of the authorities.
 The question of the title to an office cannot be determined.

III. The question of the title to an office cannot be determined in this irregular manner.

IV. Mandamus is the proper remedy, and it is no objection that he relation has another remedy.

I. Mandamus is the proper remedy to compel a corporation to dmit the office.

dimit the office.

2. So, to compel performance of a mere ministerial set.

3. So, to compel a corporation to perform its duty.

4. So, to compel the payment of money even though the party as another reducity.

The following are Mr. McKeon's points:

1. The grapting of a writ of mandamus is a matter of discresion with the Court, and ought not be exercised except in a-clear use. The relator must show that he is without any other enordy.

ernedy.

II. The present application is an indirect mode of trying the file of the relator to the office of City Inspector, and the writtile of the relator to the office of City Inspector, and the writtill never be issued to try the tutle to an office.

III. The writt will never i sue for the purpose of collecting the lab.

The object of the relator is to collect his salary. If he be able. The object of the relator is to collect his salary.

delt. The object of the relator is to collect his salary. If he beckly Inspector, he has his remedy by action against the Gity of New-York, as his salary is payable out of the City Treasury.

IV. The writ will never issue to an executive officer in reference to an act within the ordinary functions of his office, and one involving the carciac of judgment. (Case in Howard on Salary, p. 516.) The Mayor is an executive officer. The case of The People agt. Flagg. (16 Barb. 505) was that of an officer who had no discretion to exercise in the particular manner on which

he was called upon to act, and the mandamus was therefore issued.

V. The relator, Morton, is not City Inspector, and has no claim for compensation since Decemper 31, 1856, when his term of office expired. He was elected under the charrers existing pervious to 1857. He was in office under the laws of 1849. He held offices as an elected officer for a specified term, which, when it expired, left him without power. There is a difference between appointed officers and that distinction is recognized in the Government of the United States and of this State. An appointed fiber may hold until another shall take his place, but an elected officer for the charter of 1857 was intended to cover cases of persons appointed to office, under that charter—to head a fiber that the state of the third of the Legislature was to abolish the elective character of the diffice of the persons appointed for two years. Too intention of the Legislature was to abolish the elective character of the diffice of City Inspector—not to permit the then elected Legislature was to abolish the elective character of the diffice of City Inspector—not to permit the then elected laws.

VI. The only argument in favor of the relator is that unless he still contains in office there is a vecancy. The argument too have little weight in such a case as the present. When practicable he is be at to abole by the plain common sense meaning of the status.

CHARACKE—DATE AND THE STATE — DECEMPAN.

John Progle agt. Wilnelmina Popilo.—Judgemat of divorce granted.

Koheri M. Rett! et al. agt. Gordon C. Cort.—Motion

Notice granted.
Kohert McButt et al. agt. Gordon C. Cort. - Motion SUPERIOR COURT-GENERAL TERM -- MAY 7.-Before & FULL BENCH.—DECISIONS.

Henry Simons agt. Reuben De Barre: Jas. McMaon agt. Mutual Benefit Insurance Company.—Orders affirmed.

Joseph H. Wescott agt. Walter Keeler.—New trial

Daniel Thayer, jr., agt. Henry C. Irvine.-Order af-COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-MAY 7.—Before Judge

There were no Jury trials to-day. James H. Magie, who yesterday pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit arone, was sent for one year to the Pentientley. Thomas Guilty was sent there is a monthe for assault and battery on Michael Lawler. The Recorder appeared on the Bench, and sentenced a forget, Burton hundrick, to the State Prison for two years. The Court adjourned till it a. m. on Monday. COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. STATES DISTRICT COURT.-Nos. 75, 84, 92,

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 75, 84, 92, 98, 101, 102, 55, 56, 61, 62, SUPREME COURT.—GENERAL TRAM—Enumerated: Nos. 1, 23, 29, 49, 21 to 56, 60, 61, 62, 64 to 68, 71 to 76, 774, 79 to 64. SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART L.—Nos. 809, 164, 1118, 2940, 1419, 739, 749, 601, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1845, 1847, 1877, 1879, 1879, 1823, 1827, 1827, 1829, 1835, 1856, 1848, 1859, 1857, 1861, 1862, 1879, 1871, 187

T05, 1710.
SUPPRIOR COURT—PART I.—Nos. 129, 390, 942, 785, 418, 422, 404, 432, 442, 448, 5, 562, 350, 456, Part II.—Nos. 184, 426, 477, 594, 445, 443, 521 to 545, 547, 528 to 552, 554.
COMNOS PIRAS—Part I.—Nos., 248, 629, 627, 736, 567 944, 714, 573, 214, 623, 331, 660, 868, 967. (Set down causes for Monday will be placed on the day calendar for Tuesday.) Part II.—Nos. 621, 148, 912, 966, 967, 622, 825, 1099, 1091, 1992, 131, 814, 876, 692, 900, 911.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

Hoboxes Common Councit.—The fourth meeting of the Hoboxen Common Council was held at Odd Sellows Hall in Hoboxen, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of effecting an organization. The previous candidates, Messes, Bogert and Chamberlein were dry pped and Councilman Setzes was supported by the Democrats, and the Opposition supported Councilman Jessey. After quite a number of ballots, resulting in a the vote, were taken, the Board took a recess for the purpose of endeaporing to effect a compromise, but without a favorable result, and the Board finally adjourned about 11 o'clock.

Anniversaries of the Jersey City Sunday School Union.—The Fourth Anniversary of the Jersey City Sunday School Union is to take place to-day, Monday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The services are to be held in the following named Churchen; First Presbyterian Church; Baptist Church; Second Reformed Dutch Church; Hedden Church, and Second Presbyterian Church.

Accident.—On Saturday, a little girl named Mary O'Brien, fell from a stoop in Martis street, and sustained a frac-ture of the collar bone.